THE THERIDIID SPIDER FAUNA OF CHILE

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INTRODUCTION

Spiders are not good subjects for zoogeographic studies. The habit of ballooning practiced by members of many families facilitates wide distributions, sometimes continuous, sometimes scattered. It is therefore not surprising that many common spiders are found over most of Eurasia. Others, perhaps limited by climate or competition, occur only in the tropics or around the Mediterranean. A large number of spiders have become cosmopolitan, perhaps transported by man. In contrast, species of orthognath spiders (the mygalomorphs), scorpions, and wind scorpions (Solifugae) have limited distributions, and the American species of Solifugae represent families not found in Africa and Asia. Only one scorpion, *Isometrus maculatus* De Geer, is known to be pantropical. All others have restricted distributions, with geographical races that make study of their species difficult.

The theridiid spiders, the American representatives of which I have studied for the last 15 years, also have wide distributions and many are cosmopolitan. The great majority of species, at least in Europe, North and South America (outside Chile), belong to the genus *Theridion*. Some species of *Theridion* are also among the most common spiders. The genus *Theridion* is probably the second largest spider genus, after *Araneus*, with presumably several hundred species in the Americas.

It is therefore surprising that the theridiid spider fauna of Chile is completely different from that of the rest of the Americas and Eurasia. Only seven species of *Theridion*, all uncommon, are known from Chile. Most Chilean theridiid spiders, including most of the common ones, belong to the genus *Anelosimus*, which has more representatives in Chile than in the rest of the Americas. While the genera *Anelosimus*, *Episinus*, and *Styposis* are distinct in other areas studied, Chilean species of *Anelosimus* and the few *Episinus* species are probably closely related. In *Anelosimus attritus*, *A. episinoides* and *Episinus porteri*, the characteristics of pigmentation, shape of abdomen, and genitalia are intermediate between the two genera. *Episinus porteri* and *E. typicus*, unlike other members of their own genus, but like *Anelosimus*, have the lateral eyes close together. *Styposis selis* from southern Brazil has genitalia similar to those of Chilean *Anelosimus* species, and presumably other species of this rare genus will be found in the Southern Hemisphere.

Almost all Chilean theridiid spiders are endemic. The few that are not include *Paratheridula perniciosa* and species of the genus *Steatoda*. *Steatoda grossa* is cosmopolitan, and *S. ancorata* has a wide distribution in South America, where it prefers arid areas (as do two other species of *Steatoda*). Apparently, they have been able to invade Chile from the north. The cosmopolitan *Achaearanea tepidariorum* is found in cities. Even considering the effective isolation of Chile by deserts to the north, high mountains to the east, and an ocean to the west,

Figure 1. *Anelosimus roseus* (Nicolet), juvenile female. Abdomen with series of white spots on purple, sides greenish. (From Villarrica, Cautin Prov.; from color transparency.)

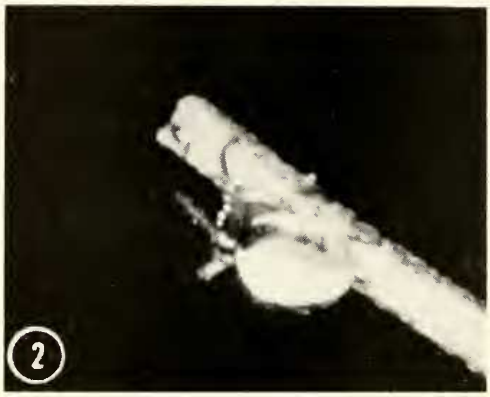


Figure 2. *Anelosimus roseus* (Nicolet), juvenile female. Abdomen with white band, sides purplish anteriorly, green posteriorly.

the amount of endemism is surprising. But from south central and southern Chile some theridiid species have penetrated into Argentina. Probably, these are species that can live in the forest that form a barrier to other species, but most *Anelosimus* do not seem to be forest dwellers and thus have not spilled eastward, and no representatives of the genera (for instance, *Theridion*) that one expects to be common in southern Argentina have invaded Chile. (But southern Argentine theridiids are not well known.)

The Chilean spider fauna strikes the visitor as being poor in number of species. Only a few species of Araneidae were collected; among the commonest in cities were *Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck) and *Araneus sericatus* Clerck imported from Europe. A *Zygiella x-notata* in the city park of Osorno had a 6 cm long dried lizard hanging in its web, which was attached to a concrete telephone pole! The two common species of *Argiope* are the cosmopolitan *A. trifasciata* and the tropical American *A. argentata.* In the areas in which I collected (except near the coasts) most crevices yielded only specimens of *Ariadna maxima* (Nicolet), in a habitat one might expect to harbor *Filistata*, araneids, agelenids, dictynids, and an occasional *Ariadna.*

Not only is the extreme endemism of species surprising, but so is the green or red color of many *Anelosimus* species and also of some species of Araneidae. Green is not a common color among spiders. (Unfortunately, the green readily washes out in alcohol, leaving the preserved specimens white, or white and gray.) The shade of green is variable, even in individuals of the same species from the same collecting site. (Though color photographs were taken of series collected at one site, the expense of reproducing them here is prohibitive.) Crude, unsuccessful attempts were made to learn whether species of *Anelosimus* and *Metabus* (Araneidae) will change their color with the background; there are indications, however, that the spiders select a site that matches their color. It was at first very difficult for me to find the habitats of the commonest *Anelosimus* species, my only clue being that they were collected by sweeping low vegetation. The cobwebs,

when finally found, were in tips of shrubs (Fig. 4), usually those having small leaves, the light green female under the leaf (Fig. 5), and the darker male along the stem in the same web.

Only a few collections were available from Juan Fernández Islands (all from one island, Más a Tierra), 650 km off the coast of Chile at the latitude of Santiago. The commonest species collected there is *Anelosimus roseus*, which is also the commonest species in Chile. Also included in the collection is one species of *Chrysso* and one of the *Theridion frondeum* group (*T. anson*), both species endemic to the island. Neither is known to have representatives in Chile. Of two additional new species from this island, one is close to *Anelosimus ocellatus* of Chile, the other close to *A. tepus*.

It is unfortunate that there exist no revisions of the spiders of Australia, South Africa, or as yet none of the theridiid spiders of New Zealand. The fauna of southern Argentina also is not well known, and only a few specimens from Argentina were at hand when I revised the American Theridiidae.

Some of the earlest collections and descriptions of American spiders were made by the Frenchman, Nicolet, in the lake area of Chile (Levi, 1964c). Shortly after the appearance of my paper on the history of 19th century South American spider studies, I received a letter regarding Nicolet from Dr. L. van der Hammen of Leiden. A part of his letter reads, "Nicolet must have been back in Paris already in 1846. In 1855 he published a paper entitled 'Histoire Naturelle des Acariens qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris.' In the introduction he writes 'en 1846 M. Milne Edwards m'ayant chargé . . .' Evidently he started his work in the Paris Museum at least in this year. Part of his types of South American spiders are apparently still present in Paris."

Although the South American theridiid spiders of the Paris Museum were made freely available to me by Prof. Vachon, there were no specimens of Nicolet among them. After further search, a collection was found, only one vial of which had a label in Simon's handwriting. It appears that E. Simon, who published many papers on South American spiders, never examined the collection. However, not all of Nicolet's theridiid spiders were included in the newly found collection.

Figure 3. *Anelosimus roseus* (Nicolet), female. Abdomen with light red spots on bright red background. (Figures 2, 3 of specimens from Villarrica, Cautín Prov., from color transparencies taken with strobe flash.)

As a result of finding Nicolet's Chilean spider collection, there are some changes in names, emphasizing again the inadvisability of relying on early descriptions without reference to the types. The Nicolet species were based on color only, a variable character. The greens and reds rapidly wash out in alcohol; the white pigment is lost slowly. The Paris specimens, over 120 years in alcohol, are almost all colorless and in poor physical condition. An attempt has been made to determine the specimens and match them with recently collected

Figures 4, 5. *Anelosimus roseus* (Nicolet). 4. Web against sun. 5. Female spider, after plant was turned to get spider into sunshine. Spider with yellow median abdominal band, and red lateral bands. (Both from Petrohué; from color transparencies.)

ones, designating lectotypes where necessary.

In March 1965, I made a trip to Chile to collect and photograph in color the very interesting theridiid fauna—so distinct from the faunas of other parts of South America—and to collect with field data. I am grateful to my many friends and colleagues for their help, especially Mr. Luis Peña for advice on collecting sites, Prof. Patricio Sanchez of the Universita Católica of Santiago for his hospitality and advice, and to Prof. G. Mascetti, Mr. H. Perera L. and Señorita Joyce Allen of the Universidad Austral de Chile of Valdivia for going out of their way to help me in my collecting efforts. The research was supported in part by Public Health Service Research Grant AI-01944 from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

As the spider fauna of Chile is distinct from that of the rest of America, this paper is published separately from one on South American theridiids.

A recent list of Chilean theridiid spiders was prepared, mainly from the literature, by Archer (1963). But as no illustrations or references to such accompany the text, the records were not used.

CATALOG OF CHILEAN THERIDIID SPIDERS

The areas of northern and southern limits of distribution are given.

Achacaranea chilensis Levi: Aconcagua

A. lota Levi: Concepción

A. teja sp. n.: Valdivia

A. tepidariorum (C. L. Koch): cosmopolitan, Taltal, Antofagasta, Santiago

Anelosimus attritus (Nicolet): Coquimbo to Llanquihue and Juan Fernández Islands

A. camoteensis sp. n.: Juan Fernández Islands

A. carelmapuensis Levi: Llanquihue to Magallanes

A. casablanca Levi: Coquimbo to Malleco

A. episinoides Levi: Linares

A. luisi sp. n.: Arauco to Tierra del Fuego

A. magallanes Levi: Osorno to Tierra del Fuego

A. michaelseni (Simon): Nuble to Magallanes

A. ocellatus (Nicolet), n. comb.: Cautín to Chiloé

A. osorno Levi: Osorno

A. portazuelo sp. n.: Juan Fernández Islands

A. purpureus (Nicolet), n. comb.: Coquimbo to Magallanes

A. roseus (Nicolet), n. comb.: Antofagasta to Chiloé, Juan Fernández Islands, the commonest theridiid in Chile and on Juan Fernández Islands

A. temuco Levi: Cautín

A. tepus sp. n.: Osorno

A. ventrosus (Nicolet), n. comb.: Arauco to Tierra del Fuego

A. wellingtoni sp. n.: Magallanes

Argyrodes ?elevatus Taczanowski: Coquimbo

Chrysso backstromi (Berland): Juan Fernández Islands

Dipoena chillana Levi: Linares to Nuble

D. ohigginsi Levi: O'Higgins

Enoplognatha zapfeae Levi: Tarapacá

Episinus porteri (Simon), n. comb.: Cautín to Tierra del Fuego

E. typicus (Nicolet): Arauco to Chiloé

Latrodectus sp. The species once was erroneously thought to be *L. curacaviensis* (Müller). It is not known whether this species is the same one found in northern Argentina or is endemic. It is possible that *L. mactans* (Fabricius) occurs in Chile; much work must be done on the difficult but medically important species of *Latrodectus* before we will know. Specimens come from the provinces of Valdivia and Santiago, others as far south as the Straits of Magallan.

Paratheridula perniciosa (Keyserling):

Figures 6, 7. *Anelosimus ocellatus* (Nicolet). Females. 6. Color of spider green with a red mark on each side of abdomen. 7. Color of spider green with a white band on each side of abdomen. (Petrahué; to obtain sufficient light for ph:tographing, the plant was turned; from color transparencies.)

southern United States to Chile and probably Argentina

Phoroncidia coquimbo Levi: Coquimbo

P. margamarga Levi: Valparaiso to Osorno

P. puyehue sp. n.: Osorno

P. scutula (Nicolet): Bolivia to Aysen

Steatoda ancorata (Holmberg): Mexico to southern Argentina and southern Chile

S. andina (Keyserling): Ecuador to Tarapacá

S. grossa (C. L. Koch): cosmopolitan, Antofagasta to Osorno

S. porteri (Simon): Atacama to Coquimbo

S. sabulosa (Tullgren): Bolivia to Magallanes, southern Argentina

Theridion agreste Nicolet: Coquimbo to Magallanes

T. albolineatum Nicolet: Valdivia

T. amarga sp. n.: Linares to Magallanes; Santa Cruz, Argentina

T. ambiguum Nicolet: Concepión to Llanquihue

T. anson sp. n.: Juan Fernández Islands

T. albolineatum Nicolet: Valdivia

T. funerarium Nicolet: This may be *Coleosoma floridanum* Banks.

T. linaresense Levi: Santiago to Linares

Erroneous record: *Helvibis chilensis* (Keyserling, 1884) probably comes from the upper Amazon Basin, where a male matching the female type has been found. All other species of *Helvibis* come from the Amazon region.

KEY TO GENERA OF THERIDIID SPIDERS OCCURRING IN CHILE

For determining species, it will be necessary to refer to the keys and illustrations in my revisions of American Theridiidae listed in the references. Names that had to be changed as a result of the discovery of the Nicolet collection are discussed below.

1a. Abdomen heavily sclerotized, with plates (Figs. 21, 26) ..... *Phoroncidia*
1b. Abdomen soft 2
2a. Fleshy colulus between anterior spinnerets (*Anelosimus ventrosus, Enoplognatha, Latrodectus, Steatoda*) 3
2b. No colulus or two setae between anterior spinnerets 7
3a. Chelicerae without teeth ..... *Latrodectus*
3b. Chelicerae with teeth 4
4a. Abdomen ovoid, eye region of male without projections 5
4b. Abdomen drawn out beyond spinnerets or high; eye region of male with projections ..... *Argyrodes*
5a. Chelicerae with teeth on anterior margin only ..... *Steatoda*
5b. Chelicerae with teeth on anterior and posterior margin 6
6a. Chelicerae with a blunt small tooth on posterior margin ..... *Enoplognatha*
6b. Chelicerae with a row of small teeth on posterior margin ..... *Anelosimus ventrosus, A. wellingtoni*
7a. No setae between anterior spinnerets (*Achaearanea, Chrysso, Paratheridula, Theridion*) 8
7b. Two setae between anterior spinnerets 11
8a. Abdomen higher than long, with streaks down sides ..... *Achaearanea*
8b. Abdomen longer than wide or high 9
9a. Abdomen with a dorsal posterior hump; from Juan Fernández Islands only ..... *Chrysso*
9b. Abdomen without dorsal posterior hump 10
10a. One tooth on posterior margin of chelicerae ..... *Paratheridula*
10b. No teeth on posterior margin ..... *Theridion*
11a. Abdomen pear-shaped or with humps much longer than wide (Fig. 39) ..... *Episinus*
11b. Abdomen oval; or if with humps (*Anelosimus attritus, A. episinoides*), abdomen as wide or wider than long 12
12a. Chelicerae with a posterior row of small teeth, females usually with one pair of seminal receptacles ..... *Anelosimus*
12b. Chelicerae without teeth on posterior margin, females with two pairs of seminal receptacles ..... *Dipoena*

COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL SPECIES

Paratheridula perniciosa (Keyserling)

Paratheridula quadrimaculata, —Levi, 1957: 106, figs. 1–6, ♀ ♂, map.

This tiny species has been collected in Osorno Province: 18 km west of Purranque, 10 km east of Puyehue, both by E. S. Ross and A. E. Schlinger in January 1951.

It is believed to live under rocks in fields and parks.

Achaearanea tepidariorum (C. L. Koch)

Achaearanea tepidariorum, —Levi, 1955: 32, figs. 69–70, 83–84, ♀ ♂; 1963c: 215, map 1.

This cosmopolitan species, which may

be native to Peru, is known from Taltal, Antofagasta, Santiago. Individuals were collected on buildings in Villarrica, Cautín.

Achaearanea teja sp. n.
Figures 8–10

Holotype. Female from Isla Teja, Valdivia, Prov. Valdivia, on farmland, 6 March 1965 (H. Levi), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specific name is a noun in apposition, after the type locality.

Description. Carapace and sternum dark brown. Legs yellow-white with dark brown rings. Abdomen has the lateral black and white stripes characteristic of many species of the genus. There is a median dorsal longitudinal dark mark and one or two pairs of white spots on the venter. Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, one and one-half diameters apart, almost touching laterals. Posterior median eyes one diameter apart, a little less than one diameter from laterals. Abdomen higher than long, with a median tubercle. Total length, 2.5 mm. Carapace, 1.0 mm wide, 1.1 mm long. First femur, 1.7 mm; patella and tibia, 1.6 mm; metatarsus, 1.4 mm; tarsus, 0.6 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.1 mm; third, 0.8 mm; fourth, 1.3 mm.

Diagnosis. Achaearanea teja differs from *A. leguiai* (Chamberlin), found in Peru, by being smaller, and by the epigynum (Fig. 10), the sclerotized plate of which is wider than long, while in *A. leguiai* it is longer than wide.

Records. Three ♀ paratypes collected with holotype, one deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Theridion agreste Nicolet

Theridion agreste Nicolet, 1849: 540. Female lectotype here designated and juv. ♀, ♂ paralectotypes, from Janquique [Llanquihue], Chile, are in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Theridion ambiguum, —Levi, 1963d: 538, figs. 54–58, ♀ ♂. Not *T. ambiguum* Nicolet.

Additional record. Coquimbo: Llapel, Caimanes (H. Zapfe de Mann).

Theridion ambiguum Nicolet

Theridion ambiguum Nicolet, 1849: 532. Three female syntypes from Valdivia, Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. Not *T. ambiguum*, —Levi, 1963d.

Theridion penai Levi, 1963d: 537, figs. 52, 53 ♀. Female holotype from Maullín Llanquihue, Chile, in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. NEW SYNONYMY.

Theridion albolineatum Nicolet
Figures 14–15

Theridion albolineatum Nicolet, 1849: 533. Female lectotype here designated from Valdivia, Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. Not *Anelosimus albolineatus*, —Levi, 1963a.

Description. Nicolet's specimens, after 130 years in alcohol, lack coloration. The anterior median eyes are slightly smaller than the others, two diameters apart, one diameter from laterals. Posterior eyes are one and one-quarter diameters apart. The abdomen is spherical. Total length 4.2 mm. Carapace 1.3 mm long, 1.2 mm wide. First patella and tibia, 2.0 mm; second, 1.5 mm; third, 1.1 mm. Fourth femur, 1.6 mm; patella and tibia, 1.7 mm; metatarsus, 1.4 mm; tarsus, 0.8 mm. The indistinct epigynum (Fig. 15) has two dark spots with seminal receptacles showing through the integument anteriorly.

Record. One paralectotype originally in the same vial as the lectotype.

Theridion linaresense Levi

Theridion linaresense Levi, 1963d: 537, figs. 50–51. Female holotype from Linares, Linares Prov., Chile, in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels.

Record: Santiago: Caracaví, 30 September 1964, ♀ ♀ (H. Zapfe de Mann).

Theridion amarga sp. n.

Theridion foliaceum, —Levi, 1963d: 536, figs. 44–46, ♀ ♂. Not *T. foliaceum* Nicolet.

Holotype. Female from Laguna Amarga, Natales, Magallanes, Chile, 14–21 Dec. 1960 (L. Peña), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specific name is a noun in apposition, after the type locality.

Theridion anson sp. n.
Figures 11–13

Holotype. Male from Plazoleto de Yunque, Valle Anson, 200–250 m, Isla Más a Tierra, Juan Fernández Islands, 1–28 April 1962 (B. Malkin), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is a noun in apposition, after the type locality.

Description. The spider is yellow-white except for the black eye region and clypeus and a wide black median dorsal band and a wide black margin around the carapace. The legs are yellow-white with the distal ends of the femora and tibiae black, darker on venter. The dorsum of the abdomen has white pigment spots, the sides have some black pigment spots, and there is a transverse band of black spots. Anterior median eyes smaller than others, one and one-half diameters apart, two diameters from laterals. Posterior median eyes one diameter apart, two diameters from laterals. Abdomen quite long. Total length 2.9 mm. Carapace, 1.3 mm long, 1.1 mm wide. First femur, 3.2 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.9 mm; third, 1.2 mm; fourth, 1.9 mm.

Diagnosis. This species, which belongs to the *Theridion frondeum* group, can be differentiated from others by the very long femur of the palpus, 0.8 mm long, and by the very long endites of the palpal coxae (Fig. 13). Also the palpus (Figs. 11, 12) is distinct.

Habits. The long legs suggest that, unlike other *Theridion* species found in Chile, this species lives in vegetation rather than under stones.

Records. Fragments of a male paratype collected with holotype.

Chrysso backstromi (Berland)

Theridion bäckströmi Berland, 1924: 426, figs. 4–6 ♀. Female holotype from Juan Fernández Islands, in the Natural History Museum, Stockholm.

Chrysso backstromi, —Levi, 1962b: 230, figs. 58–60, ♀.

This species, previously known only from the holotype, is variable, as are Chilean *Anelosimus*. Of the specimens on hand, no two have the same distribution of black and white pigment, and in some the black pigment pattern on the abdomen resembles that of *Episinus*. It would be interesting to know whether it is brightly colored in life.

Record. Juan Fernández Islands: Isla Más a Tierra, Valle Anson, 200–250 m, April 1962 (B. Malkin).

Anelosimus roseus (Nicolet) new combination
Figures 1–5

Theridion roseum Nicolet, 1849: 527. Female syntypes from Valdivia, Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Theridion rubicundum Nicolet, 1849: 530. Male lectotype here designated, female paralectotypes, from Valdivia, Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. NEW SYNONYMY.

Theridion bucculentum Nicolet, 1849: 531. Two males, one female, syntypes from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. NEW SYNONYMY. Not *Anelosimus bucculentus*, —Levi, 1963a.

Theridion opimum Nicolet, 1849: 534. Female holotype from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. NEW SYNONYMY.

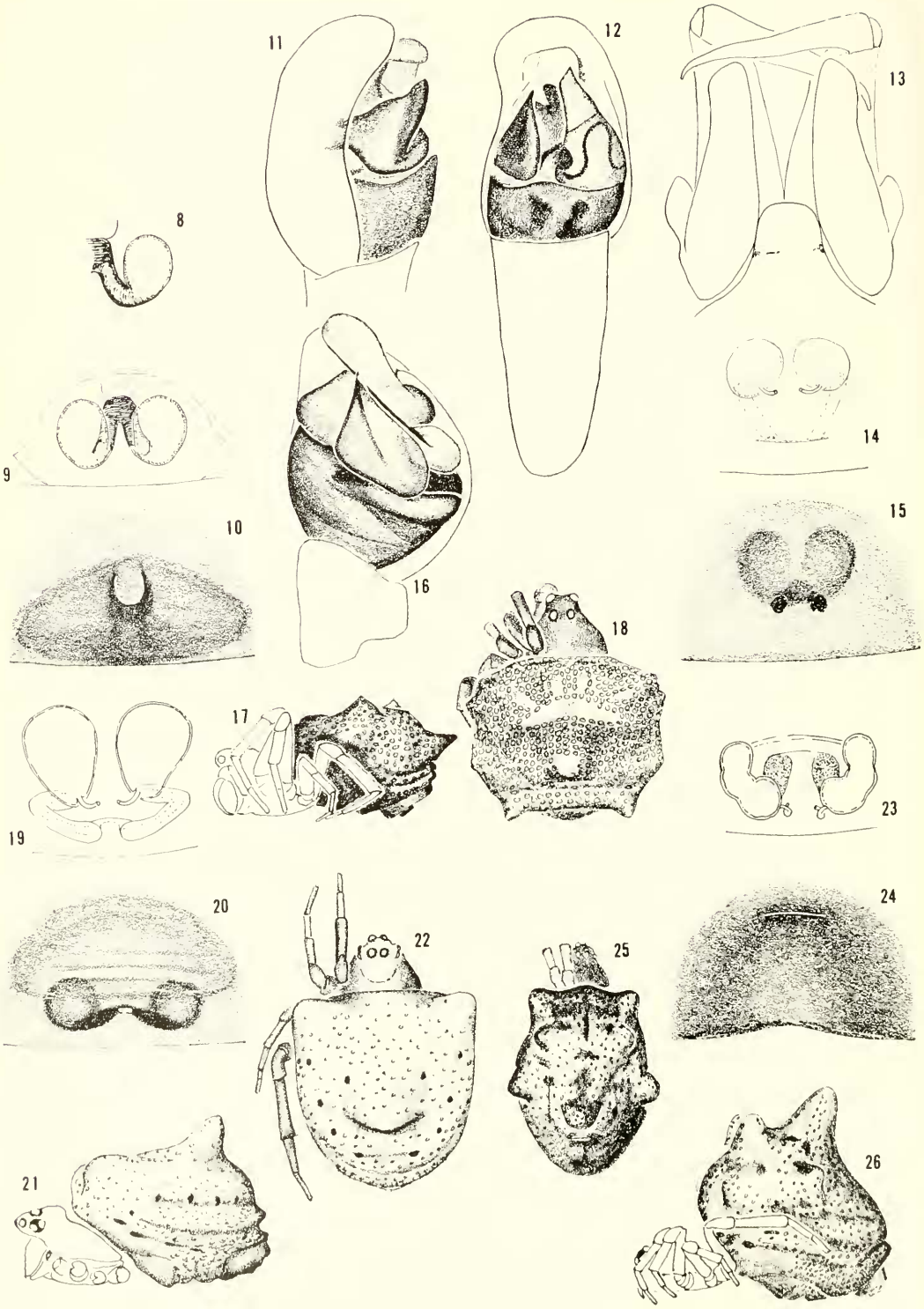
Theridion foliaceum Nicolet, 1849: 538. Female syntypes from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. NEW SYNONYMY. Not *Theridion foliaceum*, —Levi, 1963d.

Theridion gracile Keyserling, 1884: 32, pl. 2, fig. 16, ♀. Female lectotype from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. NEW SYNONYMY.

Anelosimus gracilus, —Levi, 1963a: 37, figs. 5–13, ♀♂.

This is the commonest Chilean theridiid species, also common on Juan Fernández Islands. It is collected by sweeping low shrubs. At the tips of the shrubs it makes a fine cobweb, about 50 cm to 1 m from the ground (Fig. 4). The male tends to sit along the stem, the female under a leaf or in a leaf axil in the same web (Fig. 5). One egg sac, photographed, seemed to be attached to the substrate, while in other *Anelosimus* species observed, the female was seen to carry the egg sac or suspend it in a web.

The abdomen of the male is bright red to purplish red; that of the female may be bright green. Often the female has a wide median pigment stripe (Figs. 2, 5), with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the sides bright green, or bright red to brown. No two specimens, even of those collected together, were the same color, an observation that is supported by the color photographs (Figs. 1–3). As far as is known, this species occurs from Antofagasta Province to Chiloé.

Anelosimus purpureus (Nicolet), new combination

Theridion purpureum Nicolet, 1849: 529. Female lectotype here designated, from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Theridion transversum Nicolet, 1849: 529. Several specimens that may have been Nicolet's are in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. They have a label written by E. Simon and the number 3426. The specimens came from Valdivia, as do the types. Presumably Simon wrote a new label and discarded the original one. NEW SYNONYMY.

Anelosimus bucculentus, —Levi, 1963a: 41, figs. 27–30, ♀, ♂. Not *T. bucculentum* Nicolet.

The sides of the dorsum of the abdomen of a recently collected female are purple, the middle gray, the sides gray. There is a white spot on the dorsum some distance from the spinnerets. Another specimen had the sides of the carapace orange, the center brown and a black V between. The sternum was orange. The abdomen had a wide, longitudinal, median black band; on the sides, a white line and purple between the black and white. On the sides of the white line was some black pigment; the legs and venter were yellow-white. The species is known from Coquimbo Province south to Magallanes.

Additional records. Llanquihue: Ensenada, in low vegetation of beach of Lago Llanquihue, ♀; Petrohué, 200 m, in low vegetation. *Magallanes*: Puerto Edén, *ca.* 49°S, Wellington Isl. Dec. 1962, ♀ (P. J. Darlington).

Anelosimus ocellatus (Nicolet), new combination

Figures 6, 7, 27

Theridion ocellatum Nicolet, 1849: 532. Female lectotype here designated, from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Theridion viride Nicolet, 1849: 536. Female lectotype, one female paralectotype here designated, from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined (a male paralectotype is *A. michaelseni* Simon). NEW SYNONYMY. Not *T. viride* Wider, 1832.

Theridion virgulatum Nicolet, 1849: 537. No specimens so labelled, but specimens labelled *Theridion variegatum* Nicolet. Holotype from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. NEW SYNONYMY. Not *T. variegatum* Brullé, 1832.

Theridion viridulum Roewer, 1942: 500. New name for *T. viride* preoccupied.

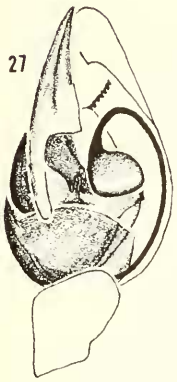
Anelosimus chiloensis Levi, 1963a: 41, figs. 25, 26, ♀. Female holotype from Chaitén, Chiloé, Chile (L. Peña), in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. NEW SYNONYMY.

Description. Male. Carapace light brown. Abdomen with a median white band and a black spot posteriorly on dorsum. All eyes very small, anterior medians smallest. Posterior median eyes slightly oval with the long diameter lying in anteroposterior direction. Anterior median eyes less than two diameters apart, one and one-half from laterals. Posterior eyes two (short) diameters apart. Total length, 2.7 mm. Carapace, 1.3 mm long, 0.9 mm wide. First femur, 2.4 mm; patella and tibia, 2.9 mm; metatarsus, 1.5 mm; tarsus, 0.8 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.6 mm; third, 0.9 mm; fourth, 1.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This species is difficult to

←

Figures 8–10. *Achaearanea teja* sp. n. 8, 9. Female genitalia. 8. Mesal view. 9. Dorsal view. 10. Epigynum.
Figures 11–13. *Theridian ansan* sp. n. 11, 12. Left palpus. 11. Ectal view. 12. Ventral view. 13. Labium, endites of palpal coxae and chelicerae in ventral view.
Figures 14–15. *Theridian albalineatum* Nicolet. 14. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 15. Epigynum.
Figures 16–18. *Pharancidia margamarga* Levi. 16. Left palpus, ventral view. 17, 18. Male.
Figures 19–22. *Pharancidia scutula* (Nicolet). 19. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 20. Epigynum. 21–22. Female.
Figures 23–26. *Pharancidia puyehue* sp. n. 23. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 24. Epigynum. 25–26. Female.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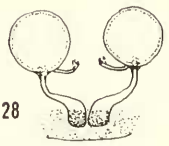
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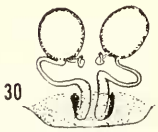
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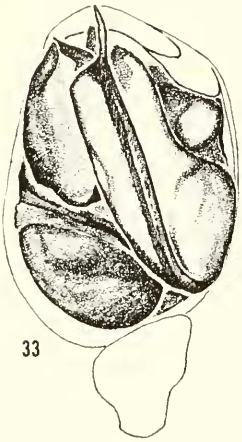
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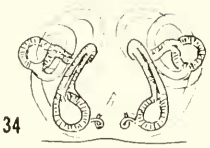
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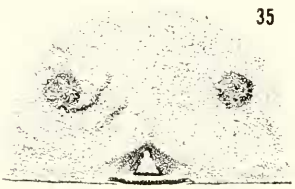
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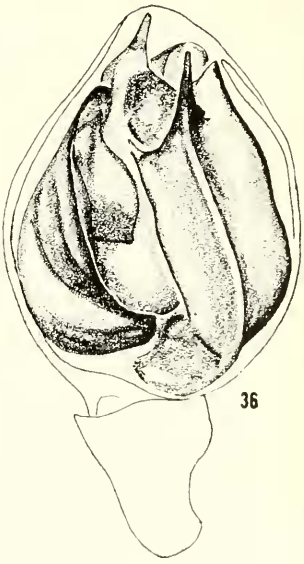
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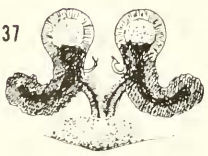
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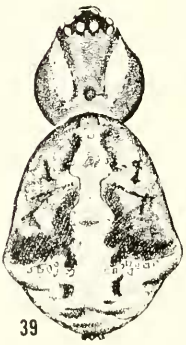
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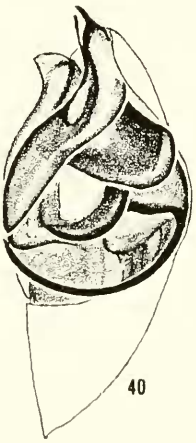
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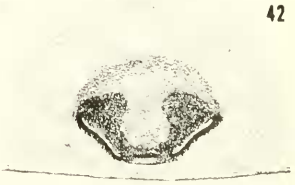
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identify. The epigyna are lightly sclerotized and variable among individuals. The living animals, light green with white or red spots, are found under leaves of herbaceous plants (Figs. 6, 7). The green washes out almost immediately in alcohol. The males and females were not collected together and there remains slight doubt that they belong together.

Records: *Cautín*: Villarrica ♀. *Valdivia*: Valdivia ♂. *Osorno*: Termas de Puyehue ♀. *Llanquihue*: Petrohué ♀; Peulla ♂.

Anelosimus luisi sp. n.

Anelosimus albolineatus, —Levi, 1963a: 42, figs. 35–38, ♀ ♂. Not *Theridion albolineatus* Nicolet.

Holotype: Female from Camerón, Tierra del Fuego, Magallanes, Chile, 14 Nov. 1960 (L. Peña), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The species is named after its collector, Luis Peña.

Distribution. Chile from Province Arauco to Tierra del Fuego.

Anelosimus carelmapuensis Levi
Figure 33

Anelosimus carelmapuensis Levi, 1963a: 45, figs. 45–48, ♀. Female holotype from Carelmapu, Llanquihue, Chile, in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels.

This species has been known only from the type specimen.

Description. Male. Carapace yellow with a gray band as wide as eye region in front, narrowing on thorax; black rings around eyes. Legs light brown with indistinct lighter rings. Abdomen light on each side, with gray and white spots on dorsum, black patch above spinnerets. Posterior median eyes wider than long, anterior median eyes smallest. Anterior median eyes one diameter apart, one diameter from laterals. Total length, 2.7 mm. Carapace, 1.3 mm long, 1.1 mm wide. First femur, 2.5 mm; patella and tibia, 2.8 mm; metatarsus, 1.9 mm; tarsus, 0.9 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.7 mm; third, 1.2 mm; fourth, 1.3 mm.

Additional record. Magallanes: Puerto Edén, *ca.* 49° S. Wellington Island, Dec. 1962, ♀ (P. J. Darlington); 10–13 Dec. 1962, ♂; 13–15 Dec. 1962, ♂ (P. J. Darlington).

Anelosimus magallanes Levi

Anelosimus magallanes Levi, 1963a: 42, figs. 31–34, ♀ ♂. Male holotype from Camerón, Tierra del Fuego, Magallanes, Chile, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

After one year in alcohol the carapace is brown in the middle. The dorsum of the abdomen has a broad transverse band made up of white pigment spots, that divides the abdomen into equal thirds. The anterior third is black with a purple area posteriorly on each side toward the white band; the area posterior of the white band is purple. All other parts are yellow-white.

Additional record. Osorno: Termas de Puyehue, 240 m, 14 March 1965, ♀.

Anelosimus ventrosus (Nicolet), new combination

Theridion ventrosum Nicolet, 1849: 536. Female lectotype here designated, from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris: examined.

Theridion recurvatum Tullgren, 1901: 191. Female holotype from Patagonia, in the Natural History Museum, Stockholm; examined. NEW SYNONYMY.

←

Figures 27. *Anelosimus ocellatus* (Nicolet), left palpus.
Figures 28–29. *Anelosimus tepus* sp. n. 28. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 29. Epigynum.
Figures 30–32. *Anelosimus camoteensis* sp. n. 30. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 31. Epigynum. 32. Left palpus.
Figure 33. *Anelosimus carelmapuensis* Levi, left palpus.
Figures 34–36. *Anelosimus portazuelo* sp. n. 34. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 35. Epigynum. 36. Left palpus.
Figures 37–38. *Anelosimus wellingtoni* sp. n. 37. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 38. Epigynum.
Figures 39–42. *Episinus porteri* (Simon). 39. Female. 40. Left palpus. 41. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 42. Epigynum.

Anelosimus recurvatus, —Levi, 1963a: 45, figs. 49–52, ♀ ♂.

Note. One female marked *T. ventrosum* from the Chilean Nicolet collection is *Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck) of Europe. This species is not known to have been transplanted to Chile.

Anelosimus michaelseni (Simon)

Theridion michaelseni Simon, 1902: 14. Female holotype from Tierra del Fuego, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.
Anelosimus michaelseni, —Levi, 1963a: 44, figs. 41–44, ♀ ♂, map.

Additional record. Llanquihue: Petrohué, 200 m, in low shrubs, 20 March 1965, ♂.

Anelosimus portazuelo sp. n.
Figures 34–36

Holotype. Female from Portazuelo trail, Isla Más a Tierra, Juan Fernández Islands, 7 April 1962 (B. Malkin), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is a noun in apposition, after the type locality.

Description. In alcohol, the specimens are completely yellow-white, with some white pigment spots on dorsum of abdomen. (In some specimens, there are white spots around the sides.) Eyes of female are small and equal in size. Anterior median eyes two diameters apart, three diameters from laterals. Posterior eyes three diameters apart. Chelicerae with three teeth on anterior margin, four denticles on posterior margin. Abdomen suboval. Total length, 2.7 mm. Carapace, 1.1 mm long, 1.1 mm wide. First femur, 1.9 mm; patella and tibia, 1.6 mm; metatarsus, 1.5 mm; tarsus, 0.8 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.0 mm; third, 0.7 mm; fourth, 1.1 mm.

Male has anterior median eyes smaller than others, two diameters apart and more than three diameters from laterals. Posterior median eyes two and one-half diameters apart, three diameters from laterals. Total length, 2.5 mm. Carapace, 1.3 mm long, 1.3 mm wide. First femur, 2.5 mm; patella and tibia, 3.2 mm; metatarsus, 2.7 mm; tarsus, 0.9 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.7 mm; fourth, 1.5 mm.

Diagnosis. Only the genitalia (Figs. 34–36) separate this small-eyed *Anelosimus* from *A. ocellatus.* Unlike all other species the female has two pairs of seminal receptacles of variable distance from each other (Fig. 34). The epigynum is an indistinct structure.

Records. Juan Fernández Islands: Isla Más a Tierra, paratype collected with female; paratypes from El Camote, 600–650 m, ♀; Plazoleto de Yunque, 200–250 m, ♂; Quebrada Demajuana, 3 ♂ (all April 1962, B. Malkin).

Anelosimus wellingtoni sp. n.
Figures 37–38

Holotype. Female from Puerto Edén, 49° S, Wellington Island, Magallanes, Chile, 7–9 Dec. 1962 (P. J. Darlington), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The species, like the island of the type locality, is named after the Duke of Wellington.

Description. Carapace yellowish with a brown band as wide as posterior median eyes in front, narrowing behind. Legs yellowish. Dorsum of abdomen with a purplish brown pattern of large spots; a single anterior spot with three posteriorly directed branches, and two spots on each side, the posterior pair of which join medially, and posteriorly fuse with a median stripe toward the spinnerets. Venter and sides of venter of abdomen brownish except for epigastric area, which is light. Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, one diameter apart, one diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes one diameter apart, one diameter from laterals. The colulus is large and has two setae on its sides. Total length, 3.5 mm. Carapace, 1.5 mm long, 1.4 mm wide. First femur, 2.4 mm; patella and tibia, 2.4 mm; metatarsus, 1.9 mm; tarsus, 1.1 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.8 mm; third, 1.4 mm; fourth, 2.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *Anelosimus ventrosus* and *A. carelmapuensis*, but has the fused ducts curved anterolater-

ally (Fig. 37), and the opening of the epigynum has a different shape (Fig. 38).

Anelosimus attritus (Nicolet)

Theridion attritum Nicolet, 1849: 541. Female holotype from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Conopistha barrosi Mello-Leitão, 1951: 330, fig. 2. Female holotype from Maullín, Chile, in the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro; examined.

Anelosimus attritus, —Levi, 1963a: 38, figs. 14–19, ♀, ♂.

The living spiders lack bright colors; they have a black or gray pattern on yellow-white or white, quite variable. The species is easily recognized by the shape of its abdomen, subtriangular and wider than long. Color photographs were taken.

Additional records. Cautín: Villarrica. *Osorno*: Termas de Puyehue. *Llanquihue*: 2–3 km NW of Ensenada.

Anelosimus tepus sp. n.
Figures 28–29

Holotype. Female from Termas de Puyehue, Osorno, Chile, 240 m, 14 March 1965 (H. Levi), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. In alcohol, carapace dark yellow with black rings around eyes. Sternum and legs, dark yellow. Abdomen uniformly light gray with scattered black pigment. Median eyes smaller than laterals, anterior medians the smallest. Anterior median eyes one and one-half diameters apart, one diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes less than one diameter apart, one diameter from laterals. Total length, 2.2 mm. Carapace, 0.92 mm long, 0.80 mm wide. First femur, 1.09 mm; patella and tibia, 1.30 mm; metatarsus, 0.84 mm; tarsus, 0.63 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.05 mm; third, 0.83 mm; fourth, 1.20 mm.

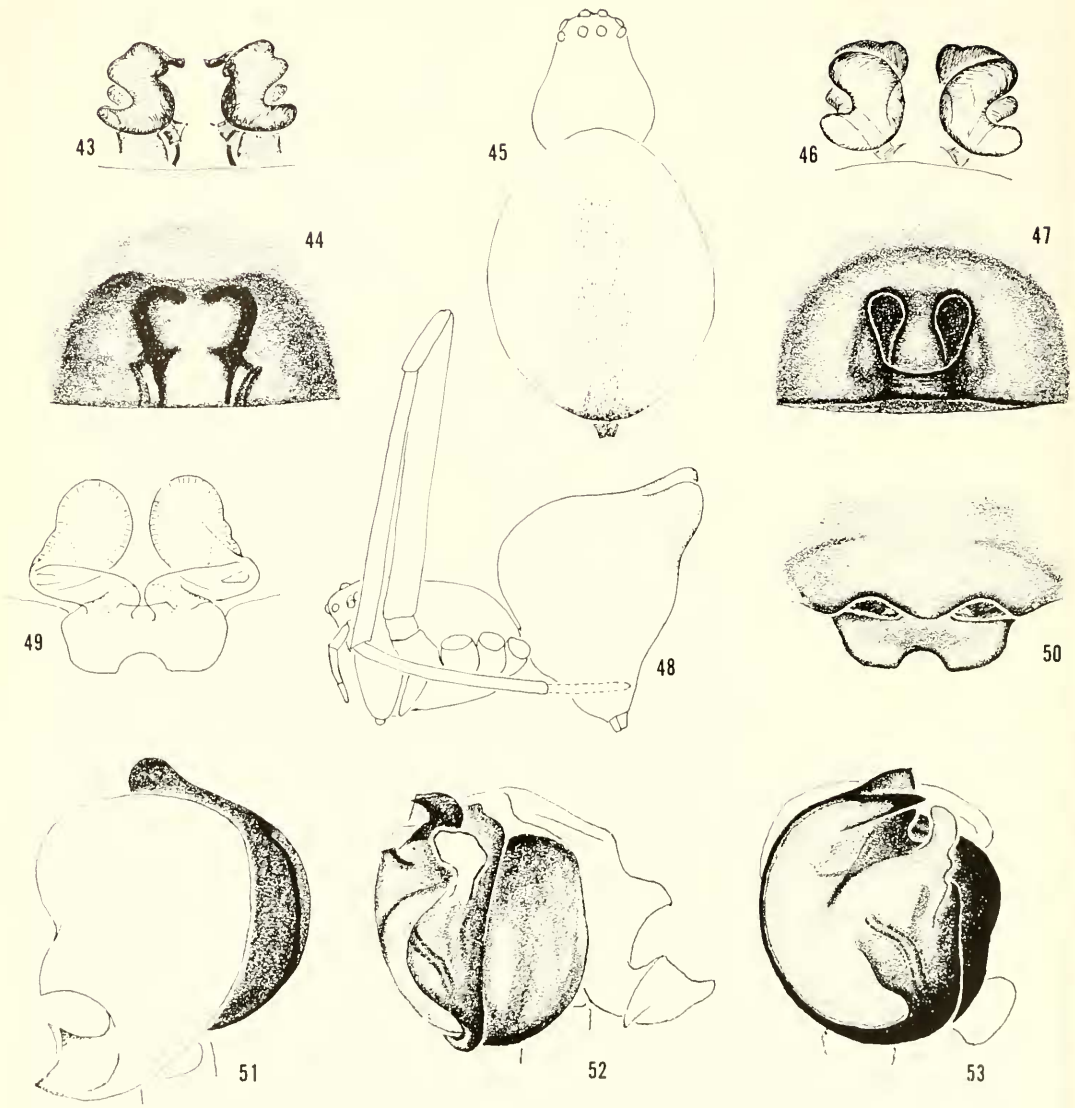
Diagnosis. This species is readily separated from most other *Anelosimus* by the unusual coloration and by the epigynum, which is a transparent plate; the openings are two dark median oval spots (Fig. 29). The epigynum is similar to that of *Anelosimus camoteensis* but the ducts are shorter (Fig. 28).

Anelosimus camoteensis sp. n.
Figures 30–32

Holotype. Female from Isla Más a Tierra, Valle Anson, Plazoleto de Yunque, 200–250 m, Camote side, Juan Fernández Islands, 1–28 April 1962 (B. Malkin), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is an adjective, after Camote, where specimens have been collected.

Description. Carapace yellow-white with a black band as wide as the eye region covering almost the whole carapace. Legs yellow-white with ends of segments darker. Abdomen with white and black pigment spots on dorsum. Venter almost without pigment or two white spots side by side. Anterior median eyes smaller than others, their diameter apart, and less than one diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes two-thirds their diameter apart, their radius from laterals. Chelicerae with a keel as wide as long on the posterior border. Abdomen of male higher than that of female, otherwise sexes much alike. Female, total length, 1.5 mm. Carapace, 0.6 mm long, 0.5 mm wide. First femur, 0.8 mm; patella and tibia, 0.9 mm; metatarsus, 0.6 mm; tarsus, 0.4 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.6 mm; third, 0.5 mm; fourth, 0.6 mm. Male, total length, 1.2 mm. Carapace, 0.6 mm long, 0.5 mm wide. First femur, 0.9 mm; patella and tibia, 0.9 mm; metatarsus, 0.7 mm; tarsus, 0.4 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.6 mm; third, 0.5 mm; fourth, 0.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This very small, large-eyed species resembles species of *Mysmena*. The two setae seem to be on a very short colulus. The epigynum (Fig. 31) is variable and asymmetrical in the one specimen dissected (Fig. 30). The palpus (Fig. 32), except for a mesal sclerite, is lightly sclerotized and unlike that of any other *Anelosimus* species except the larger *A. tepus*. The connecting ducts of the female of *A.*



Figures 43–44. "*Ceratinopsis*" *distincta* (Nicolet). 43. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 44. Epigynum.
Figures 45–47. "*Ceratinopsis*" *modesta* (Nicolet). 45. Female. 46. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 47. Epigynum.
Figures 48–53. *Era spinipes* (Nicolet). 48. Juvenile lectotype. 49. Female genitalia, dorsal view. 50. Epigynum. 51–53. Left palpus. 51. Dorsal view. 52. Ectal view. 53. Ventral view.

camoteensis (Fig. 30) are longer. The coloration appears to be variable.

Records. Juan Fernández Islands: Isla Más a Tierra, ♂ paratype collected with ♀ holotype; El Camote, 600 m, 19 April 1962, 2 ♀ (B. Malkin); Valle Villagra, Portazuelo trail, 400–450 m, 19 April 1962, ♂ paratype (B. Malkin).

Episinus porteri (Simon), new combination
Figures 39–42

Chrosiothes australis Simon, 1896: 143. Female

holotype from Tierra del Fuego [Argentina], in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. Not *Episinus australis* Keyserling, 1890.

Chrosiothes porteri Simon, 1901: 18. Holotype from western Patagonia, probably lost or in vials with *C. australis* types.

Theridium spinatum Tullgren, 1901: 189, pl. 15, fig. 2, ♀♂. Female and male syntypes from Patagonia, in the Natural History Museum, Stockholm; examined.

?*Theridium fuegianum* Simon, 1904: 90. Juvenile holotype from Allen Gardiner, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Anelosimus australus, —Levi, 1963a: 47, figs. 53–57.

Note. At the time I wrote my 1963 paper I had examined only the types as no other specimens were available.

Description. Female. Carapace light gray with lighter V-shaped mark. Eyes in a dark, almost black area. Abdomen heavily marked by black pigment, with only very little scattered white pigment (Fig. 39). There is a median light stripe, and humps are black anteriorly, yellow-white posteriorly. Carapace has a central depression. Anterior median eyes smaller than others. Anterior median eyes one-third their diameter apart, one-third from laterals. Posterior median eyes one diameter apart, one-third diameter from laterals. Abdomen of female has one pair of humps at the middle. Total length, 3.8 mm. Carapace 1.3 mm long, 1.3 mm wide. First femur, 2.1 mm; patella and tibia, 2.5 mm; metatarsus, 1.8 mm; tarsus, 1.0 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.6 mm; third, 1.3 mm; fourth, 2.1 mm.

Male. Markings as in female, but abdomen lacks the humps. Anteriorly, the two black patches on each side are broken by a median longitudinal band which meets a transverse band at about the middle; posterior with pigment. Male, total length, 2.5 mm. Carapace, 1.1 mm long, 1.0 mm wide. First femur, 2.3 mm; patella and tibia, 2.7 mm; metatarsus, 2.2 mm; tarsus, 1.0 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.5 mm; third, 1.1 mm; fourth, 1.8 mm.

Diagnosis. The epigynum (Fig. 42) has two heavily sclerotized diagonal slits, closer to each other posteriorly. The epigynum and palpus (Figs. 40–42) distinguish the species readily from *Episinus typicus*.

Records. Cautín: Villarrica, forest, 3–4 March 1965, ♀. *Llanquihue*: Peulla, 200 m, marsh and cliff, 24 March 1965, ♂.

Episinus typicus (Nicolet)

Theridion typicum Nicolet, 1849: 539. Male lectotype here designated, two female paralectotypes, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Episinus typicus, —Levi, 1964a: 10, figs. 12–15, ♀, ♂.

Note. One female paralectotype is a linyphiid.

Description. The specimens do not change color in alcohol. They are mottled gray and black, very variable.

Habits. Almost all specimens collected were swept from vegetation in forests, a few from shaded habitats. In March, all specimens collected were mature males and females.

Additional records: *Osorno*: Termas de Puyehue, forest. *Llanquihue*: Ensenada, 50 m, shaded roadside and forest.

Phoroncidia scutula (Nicolet)
Figures 19–22

Gasteracantha scutula Nicolet, 1849: 478, pl. 5, fig. 6, ♀. Female holotype from Chile, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Phoroncidia scutula, —Levi, 1964b: 73, figs. 18–20, ♂.

Description. Female. Brown, usually with white pigment on dorsum of abdomen and sometimes with black areas. The color does not change in alcohol. The abdomen has three humps; the anterior ones are more distinct in immature females. The carapace is highest behind the eyes and has a pronounced ridge. The shape of the abdomen distinguishes *P. scutula* from *P. margamarga*. Total length, 2.5 mm. Carapace, 0.95 mm long, 1.0 mm wide. First patella and tibia, 0.60 mm; second, 0.52 mm; third, 0.40 mm. Fourth femur, 0.80

mm; patella and tibia, 0.80 mm; metatarsus, 0.40 mm; tarsus, 0.34 mm.

Habits. All specimens were collected by sweeping in forested or shaded areas. More males than females were collected, perhaps because females sit on bark or on stems. Previously only males were available for examination. Males and females are mature in February and March.

Phoroncidia margamarga Levi
Figures 16–18

Phoroncidia margamarga Levi, 1964b: 77, figs. 30–34, ♀. Female holotype from Marga Marga, Valparaíso Prov., in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels.

Description. Male. Carapace and sternum brown. Legs banded. Abdomen dark brown with white pigment areas, larger on dorsum than venter. The abdomen is slightly wider than long and has a median dorsal tubercle. Total length, 1.5 mm. Carapace, 0.6 mm wide, 0.6 mm long. First femur, 0.60 mm; patella and tibia, 0.59 mm; metatarsus, 0.30 mm; tarsus, 0.28 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.48 mm; third, 0.40 mm; fourth, 0.58 mm.

Heretofore the male had been unknown. The shape of the abdomen (Figs. 17, 18) is probably more distinct than the palpus (Fig. 16).

Additional record. Osorno: Termas de Puyehue, 240 m, 14 March 1965, ♂.

Phoroncidia puyehue sp. n.
Figures 23–26

Holotype. Female from Termas de Puyehue, Osorno, Chile, 10 March 1965, 250 m, collected in forest by sweeping vegetation (H. Levi), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The species is named after the type locality; the specific name is a noun in apposition.

Description. Carapace and sternum dark brown. Legs light, with distal segments banded. Abdomen white with pigment spots and black patches. Spinnerets ringed with black, and area between epigastric groove and spinnerets white; epigynum black. Total length, 2.10 mm. Carapace, 0.73 mm long, 0.70 mm wide. First patella and tibia, 0.60 mm; second, 0.52 mm; third, 0.42 mm. Fourth femur, 0.59 mm; patella and tibia, 0.65 mm; metatarsus, 0.30 mm; tarsus, 0.29 mm.

Diagnosis. This species of *Phoroncidia* differs from others by having three pairs of lateral and one dorsal median hump on the abdomen (Figs. 25, 26), besides many tiny sclerotized spots. The genitalia are illustrated by Figures 23 and 24. The epigynum, like that of other members of the genus, is an indistinct structure.

Argyrodes ?elevatus Taczanowski

Argyrodes elevatus Taczanowski, 1873: 120, pl. 5, fig. 12, ♀. Female holotype from "Uassa French Guiana" [Rio Uaça, Amapa, Brazil], in the Polish Academy of Sciences. Exline and Levi, 1962: 134, figs. 128–132, ♀♂, map 5.

The only specimens collected were juveniles and a mature female whose genitalia are covered by exudate. Thus the determination is uncertain. The specimens were collected in the web of *Metepeira* and are in the American Museum of Natural History.

Record. Coquimbo: Salamanca, Fundo Tahuinco, 1 May 1961 (A. F. Archer).

Enoplognatha zapfeae Levi, emend.

Enoplognatha zapfei Levi, 1962a: 19, figs. 14, 15, ♀. Female holotype from Putre, Prov. Tarapacá, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The species was named for Señora H. Zapfe de Mann.

Steatoda ancorata (Holmberg)

Theridium ancoratum Holmberg, 1874: 72, fig. 16. Holotype lost.

Steatoda ancorata, —Levi, 1962a: 34, figs. 40–47, ♀♂.

This widespread species occurs in arid areas, under stones, or among rocks. It has been collected in Tumbre, Antofagasta and Natales, Magallanes, Chile.

Additional record. Llanquihue: Petrohué, on buildings, 20–21 March 1965; it is

probably also found among the cinders of Volcan Osorno around Petrohué.

"*Theridion*" *funerarium* Nicolet

Theridion funerarium Nicolet, 1849: 537. The juvenile syntypes have two dorsal longitudinal stripes on the abdomen. The sternum is black. From Chile, the specimens are in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined. The coloration resembles that of *Coleosoma floridanum* Banks but this cosmopolitan species has not so far been found in Chile.

MIMETIDAE

Ero spinipes (Nicolet), new combination
Figures 48–53

Theridion spinipes Nicolet, 1849: 540. Juvenile female lectotype from Chile here designated, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

?Ero nicoleti Simon, 1904: 96. Holotype from La Herradura, Coquimbo, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; not examined.

Note: The juvenile specimen designated as lectotype (Fig. 48) is 2.5 mm long, and is in poor physical condition. The first legs have macrosetae as do other mimetids. Specimens collected by A. F. Archer, determined by him as *Ero nicoleti* Simon, and deposited in the American Museum in New York, appear to be conspecific. The illustrations were made from the Archer specimens.

Records. Valparaíso: Bosque de Quintero, May 1961. *Malleco*: Bosque de Collipulli, Dec. 1961. *Llanquihue*: Puerto Montt, Isl. Tenglo, March 1962; 2–3 km NW of Ensenada, 18 March 1965, ♀ (H. Levi).

LINYPHIIDAE

"*Ceratinopsis*" *modesta* (Nicolet)
Figures 45–47

Theridion modestum Nicolet, 1849: 526. Female lectotype here designated, from Chile, is in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Erigone modesta, —Keyserling, 1886: 229, pl. 19, fig. 284, ♀.

Ceratinopsis modesta, —Simon, 1894: 644–645.

Note: Keyserling correctly identified this linyphiid spider, described the species, and also synonymized with it *Theridium weyenberghii* Holmberg, 1874, page 79. According to Keyserling, this species, which has a bright red abdomen when alive, is also found in Argentina and Rio Grande du Sul, Brazil.

Records. Two ♀ paralectotypes were with the lectotype.

"*Ceratinopsis*" *distincta* Nicolet
Figures 43–44

Theridion distincta Nicolet, 1849: 526. Female lectotype here designated, from Chile, is in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; examined.

Ceratinopsis distincta, —Petrunkevitch, 1911: 224.

Description. The best preserved specimen has a light brown cephalothorax, with the legs lightest, and an indistinct longitudinal row of spots on the dorsum of the abdomen. The diameter of the anterior median eyes is half that of the others. The anterior median eyes are two diameters apart, three diameters from laterals. The posterior median eyes are one diameter apart, one and one-half from laterals. Like "*C.*" *modesta*, the legs have few strong spines. Total length, 3.2 mm. Carapace, 1.2 mm long, 1.0 mm wide. First patella and tibia, 1.2 mm; second, 1.0 mm; third, 1.0 mm. Fourth femur, 1.3 mm; patella and tibia, 1.4 mm; metatarsus, 0.8 mm; tarsus, 0.5 mm.

Records. Two paralectotypes were originally in the vial with the lectotype.

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